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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

For the Year ended, DECEMBER, 1950



Sunderland:

ROBERT YOULL, Printer, etc., 38 Norfolk Street.

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1951

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND



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1951



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EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor J. W. FOSTER.

Vice-Chairman :

Alderman E. JOHNSTON, J.P.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE:

Chairman :

Alderman Mrs. J. HUGGINS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Alderman J. COHEN, J.P.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION:

Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, M.Ed., B.Sc., J.P.

STAFF.

School Medical Officer :

A. S. HEBBLETHWAITE, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer .

JESSIE R. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

FORBES J. A. NORRIS, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned—31.1.51).

MARION L. BAINBRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B.

W. H. SUFFIELD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.
L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned—23.12.50).

A. W. HAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Resigned—30.6.50).

Senior Dental Officer :

W. J. PROUD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer :

JOYCE FRASE, L.D.S.

Speech Therapist :

MISS M. F. SIEVWRIGHT (Resigned—31.12.50).

Assistant Speech Therapist :

MISS H. STUART.

Ophthalmic Surgeon .

GERTRUDE B. LEIGH, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).

Organisers of Physical Education :

G. N. JESSOP. Miss A. GRAY. Miss P. M. PETERS.

School Nurses :

Miss E. E. CARR.	Mrs. D. McHUGH.
Miss S. E. TURNER.	Mrs. V. DOWNEY.
Miss E. AIKENHEAD.	Miss M. McCROSSAN.
Mrs. D. WILKINSON.	Mrs. A. CHEAVINS.
Mrs. A. FAIRCLOUGH.	Miss F. KEAVENY.
Mrs. M. DONKIN.	Mrs. D. RICHARDSON.
Miss S. YOUNG.	

Clerks :

Mrs. D. DRAPER (Senior Clerk).	Miss E. CLEMENT.
Miss A. M. BROWN	Miss V. PRICE.
Mrs. B. RONALD	

Dental Attendants :

Miss J. JOHNSON.	Miss L. HALLIDAY.
Miss M. ANDERSON.	

Bathing Attendants :

Mrs. M. A. PEEBLES.	Mrs. N. VOSPER.
Miss J. KNOWLES.	

Clinic Attendants :

Mr. C. W. DONACHY.	Mr. RICHARDSON.
Mr. W. GRIEVE.	

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Psychiatrist :

W. HINDS, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (Part-time).

Pædiatrician :

Miss J. R. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Psychiatric Social Worker :

Miss I. R. STIRLING, M.A.,	
Post Grad. Diploma-Social Science.	Diploma-Mental Health.

Educational Psychologist :

IAN S. FLETT, M.A., B.Ed.

Clerks :

Miss L. M. HAMMOND.	Miss A. CHAMBERS.	Mrs. G. SMITH.
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FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report of the work of the School Health Service for the year 1950 is submitted in accordance with the instructions of the Medical Branch of the Ministry of Education.

Nutrition.

Of the total number of children inspected during the year, namely 8,452, 8,023 children were classified as good or fair. This is equal to 94 per cent, remaining the same as for the previous year. The following Table shows the complete classification, as compared with the year 1949.

	No. of pupils in-spected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Year 1949...	9450	2723	28.81	6164	65.23	563	5.96
Year 1950...	8452	2638	31.21	5385	63.71	429	5.08

Cleansing Station.

The Clinic has continued to operate throughout the year at Highfield. Work on the new Central Cleansing Clinic is nearing completion and it is hoped to be ready for occupation early in the new year.

Scabies and infection of the scalp were treated, and the following Table shows the number of cases and attendances paid during the year.

SCHOOL CHILDREN:—

Scabies	...	...	...	30 cases paid 434 visits.
Eczema Capitis	...	...	...	26 cases paid 286 visits.
Pediculus Capitis	186 cases paid 986 visits.

ADULTS:—

Scabies	1 case paid 8 visits.
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Diphtheria Immunisation.

229 children of school age received complete protective doses, compared with 301 of the previous year. 91 children attended for one dose only, compared with 117 in the previous year, and 279 children failed to attend the Clinic.

After five years of protection it is considered necessary to give an additional inoculation in order to prolong the protection. During the year 696 of these injections were administered.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

George Street Nursery has continued to take children between the ages of two and five years. During the year 38 children have been admitted and 46 children discharged.

St. Columba's C.E. Nursery accommodates children between the ages of three and five years, and during the year 33 children have been admitted and 35 children discharged.

Havelock Nursery has continued to take children between the ages of three and five years, and during the year 69 children have been admitted and 28 children discharged.

The work of the Nursery Schools is invaluable in building up the younger generation to meet the needs of later life, and its worth cannot be assessed in terms of economics.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Fordhall School. There are at present 246 educationally sub-normal children in attendance, with 30 cases on the waiting list.

Barbara Priestman School. Provision for the education of partially Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Semi-Deaf children is made at this Special Day School. There are 52 children in attendance at this School.

Benwell Dene Residential School. Provision for the education of Blind children is made at this Residential School and at present the Authority has two children in attendance there.

Thornfield Open Air Day School. This school has been filled to capacity throughout the year—there being 123 on the roll at the end of the year. 46 children were admitted, 14 were considered fit to return to ordinary schools and 16 left on attaining school leaving age.

Cases were selected by School Medical Officers and the numbers in attendance at the end of the year were grouped as follows:—

Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	16
Asthma	...	...	...	...	12
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	8
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	4
Chorea	...	...	...	...	5
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	5
Leukæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Healed Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	29
Spastics	...	...	...	...	11
Debility	...	...	...	...	14
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	2
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Petit Mal	...	...	...	...	1

In addition to school meals the children received Cod Liver Oil, Virol, etc., as required.

During the year 77 children were given courses of Ultra Violet Ray Therapy.

The **Oakwood School, Croft Spa**, has continued to do good work. During the year 56 children were admitted and 56 children discharged.

These children are admitted from poor homes or are of a delicate type. After a stay of three or four months in fresh surroundings, with adequate meals and under controlled rest, they are returned to take their place in ordinary schools. During the year much has been done to the buildings and in the grounds for the benefit of both staff and children. Regular visits by members of the Committee have maintained interest throughout the year, many visitors have been received from the Darlington Training College and also a party of Administrators of Local Government from Germany.

Milton Hall Special School.

A Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal again became the possession of the Education Authority after a lapse of too many years. Milton Hall, near Brampton, affords a beautifully situated residence in an old country mansion and accommodated 34 children at the opening day in April. Mr. and Mrs. Wood make an excellent Headmaster and Matron respectively and with their Staff specially trained in this branch of Education

are endeavouring to turn into useful citizens that unfortunate class of child who frequently is left alone to swell the increasing ranks of juvenile delinquents. At present they are all boys at Milton Hall—what is urgently needed is a similar school for girls, who to my mind, constitute an even greater problem.

DENTAL SERVICE.

Mr. Proud reports as follows:—

“Early in the year the dental staff was reduced to two full time dental officers owing to the resignation of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Mushens. The vacancies created were not filled, and as a result the ratio of dentists to pupils became as one to approximately 15,000. The latter figure represents more than three times the number of children to whom it is considered possible for one dental officer to give adequate treatment. In consequence of the reduction of the staff, considerable modification had to be made to the scheme of dental inspection and treatment. Less time was available for conservative work and more time had to be devoted to the treatment of emergency cases—chiefly children suffering from toothache. The demand for emergency treatment is increasing and will continue to do so as long as the shortage of dental officers exists.

58% of children inspected in the schools were referred for treatment. The percentage of pupils including specials who presented themselves for treatment was 87.

16 orthodontic cases were completed.

29 partial upper dentures were fitted.”

RHEUMATISM

Dr. Suffield reports:—

“The Juvenile Rheumatism Clinic has continued during 1950, and as before, there have been preventive, supervisory and curative aspects of the problem.

Where necessary, efforts have been made to improve the housing, clothing and nutrition of the patients.

A small number were referred either to their own doctor, or to hospital for treatment, and increasing use has been made of the clinic in the treatment of minor sprains, contusions and other conditions to which Infra Red therapy is applicable.

The relevant figures are:—

Treated	...	...	...	...	...	41
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	25
Referred to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Referred own Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	1”

SPEECH THERAPY

Miss Sievwright reports:—

“From January to July the Speech Clinic occupied premises at Mowbray Villas. Then it was removed to 4, Mowbray Terrace, Mowbray Road.

As formerly, six sessions were held at the main clinic, two sessions at Southwick Branch Clinic and one half-session was reserved for school visiting and one half-session for correspondence or for attending the conference of the Child Guidance Clinic.

The cases on the register at December, totalled 376. 82 cases had been referred during the year. The number of children having treatment at the Clinic in December was 134. The remainder of the cases were on the supervision list; that is the cases had been interviewed at school or the clinic and advice had been given as to treatment to teachers and to parents. Some of these cases are on the waiting list for treatment at the Clinic but in others treatment at the clinic has not been judged necessary or advisable.

Discharges during 1950 totalled 106.

Co-operation with the Child Guidance Clinic has been maintained during the year, 13 cases being referred for advice from the Educational Psychologist or the Psychiatrist.

Where necessary cases have been referred to the Otolaryngologist or to a Plastic Surgeon.

The new premises at Mowbray Terrace prove most satisfactory. Additional equipment has been acquired. The Sound Mirror Recording apparatus in particular is most helpful.

In October, Miss Heather Stuart was appointed as Assistant Speech Therapist and further development of the work of the clinic was made possible.”

Cleanliness.

32,807 children were examined during the year for cleanliness, and of these only 6.62 per cent were found unclean. This shows a decrease as compared with the year 1949, when 8.33 per cent of 34,697 children were similarly declared unclean.

Orthopædics.

Mr. D. G. W. Brown has continued during the year to see Orthopædic cases submitted to him at the Royal Infirmary and at Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital. 37 children were referred for advice and treatment.

Staff.

A complete list of the staff is set out on pages 4 and 5.

Dr. A. W. Hay resigned in June and Dr. W. H. Suffield in December. It has not been possible to fill these vacancies.

Mr. C. A. F. Lloyd and Mr. C. Mushens, Assistant Dental Officers resigned early in the year. Both posts remain unfilled.

Miss M. F. Sievwright, Speech Therapist, resigned in December—an appointment will be made to fill the vacancy. Miss H. Stuart was appointed as Assistant Speech Therapist in October.

The Future.

Some aspects of the year's work make very pathetic reading and I cannot help concluding that the School Medical Service is ceasing to exist as such, owing to loss of medical and dental staff.

School Medical Work is preventive medicine par excellence, because trained observers can see children when defects show their earliest signs and so can be remedied—later perhaps remedial work will be of no avail and prolonged and expensive forms of treatment will take its place.

In 1950, 1,740 fewer pupils were seen by a medical officer, and 12,394 fewer by a dental officer than in 1949.

The special clinic for rheumatism in children has gone by default.

It is entirely a matter for a local Authority to attract medical and dental officers into the School Health Services in order to maintain that Service at the high level it has had in the past. Soon, it will be too late.

In conclusion, may I pay tribute to my Assistant School Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Watson, and the Assistant School Medical and Dental Officers, who, together with the Nursing and Clerical staff, have helped me in the work of School Medicine throughout the year.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee, together with the Director of Education, I tender my sincerest thanks.

I am, Yours faithfully,

A. S. HEBBLETHWAITE,

Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

April, 1951.

Annual Report of the Organisers of Physical Education

Year ending 31st December, 1950.

Mr. G. N. Jessop and Miss P. M. Peters report:—

Plimsolls.

3,946 pairs of plimsolls were delivered to the schools during the Autumn. For the first time since the war it was possible to supply elastic gusset instead of laced shoes to the Infant Schools.

Storage of Plimsolls.

A further 129 wire mesh cages for the safe and hygienic storage of plimsolls have been supplied to Schools. (i.e. 81 to Primary Departments and 48 to Secondary Departments).

Clothing.

With one or two exceptions every Girls' School now has sets of uniform clothing for match play.

Apparatus.

1. Games Apparatus—Girls.

With the improvement of supplies it has been possible, to give several schools their own apparatus for use at the playing fields. Prior to this a supply of apparatus was kept at each field and was used by all the Schools who attended the field.

2. Agility Apparatus.

Five Junior Schools have now been supplied with outdoor tubular steel climbing apparatus and two Infants' Schools are being equipped with outdoor climbing nets.

The portable agility apparatus, some of which has now been in use for 3 years, is used continuously by Schools on a rota system. This means that every School where there are infant or lower junior children, and where facilities allow, has the loan of a set of apparatus for one term each year.

GIRLS' GAMES.

Netball.

Secondary Modern and Primary Senior Schools.

Every School now includes netball as a regular part of the physical education scheme. It is satisfactory to know that, as a result of this, all girls before they leave School have been taught how to play netball. With one or two exceptions all these Schools run two, and generally more, school netball teams.

Primary Junior Schools.

With very few exceptions netball is being taught in every School where there are girls aged 9 to 11 years, and in all these Schools school teams are playing inter-school matches.

Netball Courts.

As the space available is sometimes as little as half of what is required great credit is due to the teachers for the results which they are obtaining.

The lack of space can best be illustrated by the fact that in only eleven out of thirty-six Schools, where netball is taught, is the playground large enough to accommodate a regulation size netball court.

Netball Tournaments.

Three American Netball Tournaments have been held. 1. For Senior teams. 2. For girls aged 12 and 13 years. 3. For girls under 12 years of age. Fifty-two teams (thirty-one 1st teams and twenty-one 2nd teams) took part.

Netball Film.

In January the Netball Film was shown to audiences consisting of 2,600 girls and the majority of the teachers responsible for teaching netball.

Hockey.

Progress has been handicapped this season by the bad weather. Many teachers have, rightly, felt that because of this, coupled with the poor and unsuitable footwear of so many of the girls more advantage has been gained by concentrating on netball.

Hockey Film.

The All England Women's Hockey Association has just completed an all colour film. This film was shown in a Sunderland School in November to two audiences consisting of about 500 girls from Secondary Grammar, Secondary Modern and Primary Senior Schools and several teachers.

BOYS' GAMES.

Schools' Cricket.

Five selected schoolboys have been sent for special coaching at the Indoor Cricket School at Silksworth, one evening per week during the Winter Months.

Four Sunderland schoolboys have played for Durham County Schoolboys during the 1950 Season.

24 Schools took part in the "Swan" Cricket Cup Competition, and 20 Schools in the Junior Cricket Competition.

Association Football.

A record number of teams (81) took part in the Sunderland Schools' Football Leagues

Sunderland boys accepted an invitation to meet Fife boys at Dunfermline, and returned the compliment by playing Fife at Roker Park on Easter Monday.

Six Sunderland boys were selected for trial by Durham County, and four played in County matches.

The Sunderland Boys' Junior Team has now been successfully launched and has played representative games with Bishop Auckland, Seaham, and Easington.

Rugby Football.

There has been a remarkable revival of Schools' Rugby, and the enthusiasm displayed culminated in the appearance of the Sunderland Boys in the final of the Durham County Schools' Cup, in which they were defeated.

Swimming.

The Life-Saving Competition which was inaugurated last year has again been a success and is having the effect of promoting greater interest in life-saving in the Schools. As far as the Sunderland entries are concerned, the results of the first stage of the boys' section of the competition were as follows:—

1. Deptford Terrace.
2. Barnes.
3. Monkwearmouth Grammar.

The number of boys having instruction in Swimming during the Summer Session is approximately 2,000 per week.

The Sunderland Schools' Swimming Association has again organised a special Life-Saving Class outside School hours, and several schools have their own Life-Saving Classes.

Boxing.

There is a steady growth of interest in this section of the physical training curriculum. Regular boxing practice is now taken during the physical training periods in quite a number of schools, whilst others have special boxing classes, outside school hours. A Special Boxing Tournament to which parents and friends were invited was successfully organised and carried out by the Moor School.

FURTHER TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

(a) (Women).

Schemes for Teachers.

Notes, including lists of suggested movements to meet all the requirements of a modern physical training lesson have now been issued to all women teachers of infants, juniors and seniors. These notes, which cover every part of the lesson, are being used by the teachers in place of the 1933 Board of Education Syllabus.

Modern Dance Course.

A ten weeks' course in Modern Dance was held from March to May. The teachers who attended benefited greatly from the instruction given.

Netball Umpiring.

A Day Course was held in June. This was attended by 31 women teachers.

All England Netball Association—Umpire's Test.

A Course of lectures for teachers wishing to take this test was held during the autumn.

(b) (Men).

Course for Men Teachers and Youth Leaders.

I. Local Courses.

The number of local Physical Training Courses held during the year has surpassed all previous records, and the number of students has been exceptionally large.

They included the following Courses for Men Teachers and Youth Leaders:—

- (1) Recreational Physical Training.
- (2) Athletics (Track and Field Events).
- (3) Swimming.
- (4) Cricket Coaching.

II. Vacation Courses.

Sunderland Men Teachers were well in evidence at the Vacation Courses in Physical Education organised on a national basis in various centres in 1951. They were represented at the undermentioned courses:—

- (1) Ministry of Education's Course, at Leeds.
- (2) Swimming Course, at Leeds.
- (3) Physical Training Course, at Eastbourne.
- (4) Athletics' Course, at Loughborough.
- (5) Physical Training Course, at Scarborough.

RHYTHMIC MOVEMENT AND DANCING.

The interest in this part of the work has steadily increased and now in nearly all Schools rhythmic movement or dancing is taken regularly.

Music Festival.

Rhythmic Movement and Dancing Sections.

These sections of the Festival, in which twenty-eight groups took part, were held at St. George's House on Thursday, 4th May.

The general standard of work was higher than at the last Festival, this being particularly noticeable in the section for children of eleven years of age and over where a most satisfactory improvement in the standard of work was seen.

Monkwearmouth Grammar School.

Most of the work of converting one of the Halls into a gymnasium has now been completed. It is hoped to supply the remaining apparatus required during the next financial year.

Fordhall Special School.

Since September a woman teacher has specialised in physical education at this School. As a result of the teacher's enthusiasm and the willing co-operation of the Head Teacher the girls' work has greatly improved.

Nursery Nurses Courses and Pre-Nursing Course.

All students in these courses have a weekly lesson in physical education. The choice of work is left entirely to the teachers responsible and according to the needs and interests of each group of students may be gymnastic, games or dancing.

YOUTH ORGANISATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES.

Youths.

1. Classes in Physical Training have been provided for the following Youth Clubs:—
Grangetown Community Association.
Skiff Boys' Club.
St. Aidan's Youth Fellowship.
Tudor Boys' Club.
2. A Football Coaching Class was arranged in co-operation with the Durham Football Association for youths in the Youth Service Football Leagues.

The Youth Service Swimming Committee has held a successful Swimming Gala and conducted a Swimming Club with a large membership each Thursday evening at the High Street Baths.

The "Silver" Swimming Club for Youths and Boys' Clubs has continued its activities. This Club is open to boys holding the Royal Life Saving Society's Bronze Medallion and its object is to train them for higher awards.

ADULT CLASSES—Women and Mixed.

Open Classes—4. Women—3. Mixed—1.

Classes organised for voluntary organisations:

Women—2.

Mixed—8.

Adults—Men.

1. Open Classes in Physical Training for Adults were held in St. George's House on two evenings per week.
2. A special Fencing Class was arranged for the Technical College Students' Union.
3. A comprehensive Physical Training Course including Organised Games, Football Coaching, Cricket Coaching, and Athletics, was provided for Home Office Trainees.
4. The Central Council of Recreative Training carried out a special evening Course for the Training of Football Coaches. The Course was conducted in the Bede Boys' School and was attended by several Sunderland teachers.

Provision of Milk and Meals

Miss J. D. M. Cormack, Organiser of School Meals, reports:—

"The daily average of meals provided for school children in Sunderland for 1950 is as follows:—

January	...	...	...	...	10,111
February	...	...	...	...	10,107
March	...	...	...	...	10,508
April	...	...	...	...	10,209
May	...	...	...	...	10,299
June	...	...	...	...	10,335
July	...	...	...	...	10,375
August	...	...	...	...	Free meals only.
September	...	...	...	...	10,510
October	...	...	...	...	10,603
November	...	...	...	...	10,446
December	...	...	...	...	10,086

There are 5 Central Kitchens each sending out from 1,100—1,500 meals daily, 13 self contained Canteens providing from 40—70 meals per day and 3 Nursery Schools.

During the year 6 Kitchen Dining Rooms were opened and 2 Dining Halls with sculleries.

The number of Free Meals served during—

Easter Holidays	was ...	...	866	per day
Whitsuntide	...	...	949	,, ,,
Summer	...	...	889	,, ,,
October	...	...	1,079	,, ,,
Christmas	...	...	746	,, ,,

Mr. T. Nicholls, Superintendent Welfare Officer, reports:—

“During the year 1950, the permitted quantity of milk supplied to children attending school remained at one-third of a pint per child, with the exception of those attending Thornfield Open Air Day School and the Nursery Schools, who receive two-thirds of a pint daily. The Ministry has been unable to increase the quantity to two-thirds of a pint for all children.

During the year the average daily attendance in all schools was 26,280, and an average of 25,835 bottles of milk were consumed each day. The percentage of school children taking milk was 98.3 compared with 97.3. in 1949.”

Summary of Work

For the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

INSPECTION WORK IN SCHOOLS

Medical Officers

	1949	1950
Number of pupils examined at Primary and Secondary Schools ...	8,976	8,078
Number of pupils examined at Special Schools ...	474	374
Number of “Special” cases examined ...	1,817	1,075

School Dental Officers.

Number of pupils inspected ...	22,312	9,917
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School Nurses.	1949	1950
Number of examinations for cleanliness ...	34,697	32,807
Percentage of children found unclean ...	8.33%	6.62%
Number of homes visited for "following-up"	1,256	1,357
Number of visits to schools re infectious disease	207	53

WORK AT CLINICS.

Treatment.

Skin Department.

Number of cases treated	2,202	1,875
Central Clinic	422	333
Hylton Rd Branch Clinic ...	529	472
Villette Rd. Branch Clinic	674	477
Southwick Branch Clinic	577	498
Fordhall Clinic	—	95

Ophthalmic Department.

Number of children with defective vision examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon	1,228	1,375
Number re-examined by School Nurse ...	480	919
Number of such children examined at the Clinics	273	293
Central Clinic	28	27
Hylton Rd. Branch Clinic ...	55	60
Villette Rd. Branch Clinic	78	77
Southwick Branch Clinic ...	112	129
Number of Eye Diseases treated ...	223	236
Central Clinic	46	47
Hylton Rd. Branch Clinic ...	62	63
Villette Rd. Branch Clinic	58	57
Southwick Branch Clinic ...	57	60
Fordhall Clinic	—	9

Aural Department.

Number of minor ear defects seen at the Clinics	869	808
Central Clinic	181	181
Hylton Rd. Branch Clinic ...	222	211
Villette Rd. Branch Clinic	188	160
Southwick Branch Clinic ...	278	222
Fordhall Clinic	—	34

Special Conditions.				1949	1950
Number of cases treated	...	...	...	1,699	1,542
Central Clinic	...	...	337	331	
Hylton Rd. Branch Clinic	...	605	526		
Villette Rd. Branch Clinic	359	256			
Southwick Branch Clinic	...	398	358		
Fordhall Clinic	...	...	—	71	
Dental Treatment.					
Number of cases treated	...	...	...	8,615	5,775
Number of attendances	...	...	...	11,276	7,906
Cleansing Clinic.					
Number of children who attended for treatment of Scabies, etc.	...	...	202	255	
Number of attendances	...	...	...	2,124	1,721
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.					
Number of cases treated	...	...	...	460	362
Number of attendances	...	...	...	5,029	4,442
Immunisation against Diphtheria.					
Number of cases immunised, one dose	...	117	91		
Number of cases immunised, two doses	...	391	229		
Number of recurrent inoculations after five years	...	...	...	1,102	696
Number of attendances	...	...	...	2,001	1,245
TOTAL Number of attendances at the above-named Clinics	...	...	...	55,756	46,909

Ministry of Education

Medical Inspection Returns

Year ended 31st December, 1950.

TABLE I.
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	2,370
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,916
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	3,792
Total	...	...	...	...	8,078
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	374
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	8,452

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,075
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	1,075

C.—Pupils found to require treatment.

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIa	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	7	374	378
Second Age Group	105	211	315
Third Age Group	254	246	492
Total (prescribed groups)	366	831	1,185
Other Periodic Inspections	28	15	43
Grand Total	394	846	1,228

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1950.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin ...	68	6	10	1
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	394	157	69	68
	(b) Squint ...	80	20	6	14
	(c) Other ...	27	4	8	3
6	Ears—(a) Hearing...	27	19	7	4
	(b) Otitis Media	17	6	8	1
	(c) Other ...	14	1	1	1
7	Nose or Throat ...	281	120	72	89
8	Speech ...	21	16	7	6
9	Cervical Glands ...	7	4	1	1
10	Heart and Circula- tion ...	57	114	21	63
11	Lungs ...	105	63	17	40
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	11	10	1	2
	(b) Other ...	10	11	4	7
13	Orthopædic—				
	(a) Posture ..	4	13	1	4
	(b) Flat Foot ..	21	33	10	12
	(c) Other ...	29	50	13	15
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	6	5	3	5
	(b) Other ...	7	7	2	3
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development	23	1	1	5
	(b) Stability ...	28	8	11	8
16	Other ...	95	15	29	24

TABLE II.

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION
OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	No. of Pupils in-spected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	2370	722	30.46	1553	65.53	95	4.008
Second Age Group ...	1916	559	29.17	1264	65.97	93	4.85
Third Age Group ..	3792	1325	34.94	2256	59.49	211	5.56
Other Periodic Inspections...	374	32	8.56	312	83.42	30	8.02
Total ...	8452	2638	31.21	5385	63.71	429	5.08

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons 32,807
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested 2,171
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) 1,006
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) 14

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Special Schools).

GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding
uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

						Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.
Ringworm—	(i)	Scalp	...	...	...	44
	(ii)	Body	...	...	...	25
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	30
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	76
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	524
Total						699

GROUP II.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT.

						Number of cases dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	...	...	293
Errors of refraction (including squint)	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Total						1,668
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—						
(a)	Prescribed	...	...	...	...	1,134
(b)	Obtained	...	...	...	...	—
Total						1,134

GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE
AND THROAT.

All operative treatment carried out by Regional Hospital Board.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a)	Number treated as in-patients in hospitals:	Figure not available.
(b)	Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	37 Cases referred to Orthopædic Specialist

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated.
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinic	482

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated.
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	240

GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated.
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	2,953
(b) Other (specify)	
1. Ultra Violet Ray	362
2. Infra Red Ray	72
3. Rheumatism Clinic	41
Total	3,428

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—	
(a) Periodic age groups	8,082
(b) Specials	1,835
Total (1)	9,917
(2) Number found to require treatment	6,621
(3) Number referred for treatment	6,621
(4) Number actually treated	5,775
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...	7,906
(6) Half-days devoted to—	
Inspection	53
Treatment	1,018
Total (6)	1,071

(7)	Fillings—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,979
	Temporary Teeth	..	...	...	...	—
						<hr/>
	Total (7)	...	...	...	...	1,979
						<hr/>
(8)	Number of teeth filled—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,241
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/>
	Total (8)	...	...	...	...	1,241
						<hr/>
(9)	Extractions—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,458
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	6,481
						<hr/>
	Total (9)	...	...	...	...	7,939
						<hr/>
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction					3,139
(11)	Other operations—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	228
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	405
						<hr/>
	Total (11)	..	...	...	..	633
						<hr/>

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE—SUNDERLAND

Annual Report, 1950.

The chief domestic event has been the acquisition of permanent buildings which are adequate and attractive, the latter fact being of real importance to the work. When the garden is finished the amenities will be even better, as the years at the Barbara Priestman School proved the usefulness of attractive grounds making Clinic visits a real pleasure to those living in grimy surroundings.

The Staff.

During the year there has been one change in the Clerical Staff. Mrs. Pratt resigned owing to home duties and Mrs. Smith joined the staff in May. The Clerical Staff makes the first contact with the patients and help very largely to create the friendly atmosphere. The efficiency of the Clinic, however good the professional team, is enhanced by the efficiency of the office staff.

The Psychiatrist, Dr. W. Hinds, has continued to give four sessions. Drs. Xavier and Frewin have for two years given voluntary service to gain experience. This help is no longer available. The need for more psychiatric time is urgent.

The Educational Psychologist, Mr. I. S. Flett, attends on an average three sessions each week for testing and remedial coaching. His report on the work in the schools follows.

The Psychiatric Social Worker, Miss I. R. Stirling, besides being responsible for administration, interviews the parents, taking the social history, and undertakes treatment of parents of children attending the clinic for psychiatric treatment and remedial coaching. The Psychiatric Social Worker also visits the homes and schools for investigation and After Care. The number requiring After Care is so large that only biannual visits are possible, but the mothers are encouraged to come to the Centre without appointment should help be required. The Mothers' Clinic has continued to be a useful adjunct to the Centre. The success of treating enuresis by the attendance of the mother and not the child has again been notable, and other Clinics are adopting this method.

Dr. J. Watson physically examines all Sunderland children and attends Staff Meetings, so ensuring the closest integration with the School Medical Service.

A happy liason is maintained with the Speech Therapy Clinic. Miss Stuart, the Speech Therapist, attends the case conferences when speech defect cases are on the agenda.

Mr. Openshaw, until prevented by other duties, also attended and gave valuable help with school problems.

Education.

As in previous years many visitors, including a number from other countries, have come to the clinic. Amongst these have been administrators, medical personnel, teachers and students. Lectures and demonstrations have been given to various organisations both within the Borough and in the area served by the centre. Of particular note has been the participation by the members of the clinical team in the courses organised by the Local Education Authority on behalf of the Home Office for Staffs in Approved Schools. All this has been in accordance with the policy underlying the work of the clinic—that it should be primarily a centre for educating the community in the principles of mental health.

The main event outside the Centre has been the establishment by the Ministry of Education of a Committee to consider the problems of maladjusted children and to put their treatment on a solid footing. As Child Guidance is a combination of medicine, education and sociology it tends to create administrative problems. The setting up of this Committee has delayed the establishment of new clinics, which it was hoped last year would relieve the waiting lists, as authorities are individually awaiting publication of the Report. Information concerning all aspects of Clinical practice and administration was required by the Committee. In collating the required information from the clinical records over the last few years several points became clear as to how widespread difficulties experienced in other Clinics have been avoided in Sunderland.

- (1) The age range in Sunderland from the start was from birth to 21, anticipating the 1944 Act, and thus enabling Pre-School and Adolescents to be seen.
- (2) The very closest contact is maintained with the schools by personal visits before the child is seen, after Staff Meeting and during treatment. The attendance of the Assistant Director of Education at Staff Meetings has helped to integrate the work.
- (3) The Team is a reality at the Centre. The Psychiatrist is in full charge of treatment and the sending of reports. The Psychiatric Social Worker is in charge of the administration, but the decision on every case is made by the team as a whole. Indeed, all decisions regarding the Clinic are so made.
- (4) Adequate clerical help makes possible the maximum output from the clinical team.

The lack of residential accommodation for the maladjusted child is one of the needs it is hoped will be met in the near future. A Residential Hostel where children could be observed and treated in a controlled environment was envisaged when this Centre was started.

The excellent reports from the Remand Home and Probation Officers help to meet the need of observation for these cases. The Children's Officer has helped also in placing some urgent cases where removal from home was the only solution.

The Clinical load is now so heavy that, unless other Clinics are started in Durham and Northumberland and the Boroughs in the area, some kind of reorganisation either by curtailing the area or increasing the Staff is inevitable if the work is not to suffer.

The Educational Psychologist's Work in the Schools.

The following is a precis of the Educational Psychologist's report:

Most of the work during the year has been concentrated on special individual diagnostic examinations done within the schools.

The largest amount of work has been done in the Junior Departments. This is due mainly to the facts—(1) teachers are reluctant to ask for special examination for children below the age of 7 plus, because it is felt that prior to that age the child is passing through a settling-in period, and (2) in the Junior Departments retardation tends to become more obvious. Nevertheless the importance of early diagnosis of learning problems is stressed.

Children tested have been dealt with as follows:—

- (1) Recommended for education in a special school for Educationally Subnormal Children.
- (2) Given special remedial coaching.
- (3) Referred for fuller investigation at the Child Guidance Centre.

Group tests of ability in arithmetic have been carried out in some senior schools. Results were analysed, so that the various difficulties of individual children might be remedied.

Arising from the work in schools the following are the main points of note:—

- (1) The establishment of a remedial class for demonstration purposes would be of great assistance to teachers who are concerned with the education of retarded children. It is hoped to organise such a class for a junior age group during 1951.

- (2) There is a large number of children who could benefit from education in special classes organised within the ordinary schools. Wherever accommodation and staffing have permitted, such classes are operating in junior and senior departments.
- (3) Children leaving the infant departments should pass through a screening process. Steps have been taken to carry this out as an experiment during 1951.

Tested in Schools.

				Boys		Girls		Total
I.Q.	over 130	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
I.Q.	110—130		...	5	...	1	...	6
I.Q.	90—110		...	22	...	9	...	31
I.Q.	70—90		...	70	...	27	...	97
I.Q.	below 70	...	...	7	...	12	...	19
				105	...	49	...	154

Carried forward from 1949 ... 57

Referred during 1950 ... 338

Re-referred from previous years ... 18

413

Cases seen ... 339

Others dealt with ... 45

Carried forward to 1951 ... 29

413

Diagnostic.

				Boys		Girls		Total
Advice (Educational)	...			20	...	8	...	28
Advice (Medical and Social)	...			28	...	10	...	38
Placement	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	30
Mental defect	...	...		14	...	13	...	27
Physical	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	18
Speech therapy	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	9
Failed to complete examination				1	...	1	...	2
Transferred to other clinics	...			3	...	—	...	3
Removal	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
				100	...	56	...	156

Treatment.

				Boys		Girls		Total
Carried forward from 1949	...			99	...	49	...	148
Selected for treatment during								
1950	...	...	...	108	...	74	...	182
				207	...	123	...	330
Closed improved	...	...		99	...	70	...	169
Closed unadjustable	...	...		1	...	—	...	1
Placement	...	...	...	16	...	7	...	23
Physical	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	8
Speech therapy	...	...		1	...	—	...	1
Mental defect	...	...		2	...	—	...	2
Advise (Educational)	...	...		2	...	1	...	3
Unable to attend	...	...		13	...	8	...	21
Removal	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
Transferred to other clinics	...			1	...	—	...	1
Carried forward to 1951	...			66	...	31	...	97
				207	...	123	...	330

